IN THE SPECIFICATION

- Please replace the title of the application, shown at the top of page 1, with the following rewritten title:

-- ~~Identification of Unique Binding Interactions Between Certain Antibodies and the Human B7.1 and B7.2 Co Stimulatory Antigens~~ Treatment of Crohn's Disease Using Anti-CD80 Antibodies That Do Not Inhibit the Binding of CD80 Antigen to CTLA-4 --

Charged in Palm EIA

- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Serial No. 08/746,361, filed November 8, 1996, now abandoned, which is in turn a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Serial No. 08/487,550, filed June 7, 1995, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,113,898 on September 5, 2000. –

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- Please replace the six paragraphs beginning at page 26, line 7, with the following six rewritten paragraphs:

-- Figure 3a depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized form of the light chain of 7C10 (SEQ ID NO:1).

Figures 3b and 3c depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized form of the heavy chain of 7C10 (SEQ ID NO:3).

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Figure 4a depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized form of the light chain of 7B6 (SEQ ID NO:5).

Figures 4b and 4c depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized form of the heavy chain of 7B6 (SEQ ID NO:7).

Figure 5a depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized light chain 16C10 (SEQ ID NO:9).

C2 Figures 5b and 5c depicts the amino acid and nucleic acid sequence of a primatized heavy chain 16C10 (SEQ ID NO:11). –

- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 33, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The present inventors elected to immunize macaques against human B7.1 antigen using recombinant soluble B7.1 antigen produced in CHO cells and purified by affinity chromatography using a L307.4 ~~sepharose~~ SEPHAROSE® affinity column. However, the particular source of human B7 antigen, human B7.1 antigen or human B7.2 antigen is not critical, provided that it is of sufficient purity to result in a specific antibody response to the particular administered B7 antigen and potentially to other B7 antigens. --

- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 35, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Also, affinity purified antibodies from macaques were tested for their reactivity against CHO transfectants which expressed B7.1/Ig fusion proteins, and against CHO cells which produced human B7.2 antigen. These results indicated that the B7.1 immune sera bound to the B7.2 transfectomas. Binding of antibodies to B7.2 antigen may be confirmed using soluble B7.2-Ig reagents. As discussed in the examples, this may be effected by producing and purifying B7.2-Ig from CHO transfectomas in sufficient quantities to prepare a B7.2-Ig ~~sepharose~~ SEPHAROSE® affinity column. Those antibodies which cross-react with B7.2 will bind the B7.2-Ig ~~sepharose~~ SEPHAROSE® column. --

- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 38, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Using the techniques described *supra*, and in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570, the present inventors have cloned the variable domains of 7C10, 7B6 and 16C10, and provide the amino acid and nucleic acid sequences of primatized forms of the 7C10 light chain, 7C10 heavy chain, 7B6 light chain, 7B6 heavy chain, 16C10 light chain and 16C10 heavy chain. These amino acid and nucleic acid sequences may be found in Figures 3a (SEQ ID NO:1), 3b-3c (SEQ ID NO:3), 4a (SEQ ID NO:5), 4b-4c (SEQ ID NO:7), 5a (SEQ ID

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NO:9) and 5b-5c (SEQ ID NO:11). The DNA and amino acid sequence for the human gamma 1, gamma 4 constant domain may be found in U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570. --

- Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 67, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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-- Using the primatized antibody methodology incorporated by reference to commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570, and using the NEOSPLA vector system shown in Figure 2, the heavy and light variable domains of 7C10, 7B6 and 16C10 were cloned and primatized forms thereof have been synthesized in CHO cells using the NEOSPLA vector system. The amino acid and nucleic acid sequences for the primatized 7C10 light and heavy chain, 7B6 light and heavy chain, and 16C10 light and heavy chain are respectively shown in Figures 3a (SEQ ID NO:1), 3b-3c (SEQ ID NO:3), 4a (SEQ ID NO:5), 4b-4c (SEQ ID NO:7), 5a (SEQ ID NO:9) and 5b-5c (SEQ ID NO:11). –

- Please replace the abstract on page 82, with the following rewritten abstract:

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-- The present invention relates to the identification of antibodies which are specific to human B7.1 antigen (CD80) and which are capable of inhibiting the binding of B7.1 to a CD28 receptor and which are not capable of inhibiting the binding of B7.1 to a CTLA-4 receptor. Two of these antibodies, 16C10 and 7C10, significantly inhibit the production of IL-2, in spite of the existence of a second activating ligand B7.2 (CD86). Blocking of the primary activation signal between CD28 and B7.1 (CD80) with these antibodies while allowing the unimpaired or coincident interaction of CTLA-4 and B7.1 and/or B7.2 represents a combined antagonistic effect on positive co-stimulation with an agonistic effect on negative signalling. These antibodies, or B7.1-binding fragments thereof, may be used ~~as specific immunosuppressants, e.g.,~~ for the treatment of ~~autoimmune diseases and to prevent organ transplant rejection~~ Crohn's disease. --